

History tells us that he traveled from Philadelphia here in eleven days, and on his arrival the good citizens of Watertown, in your vicinity, gathered together and congratulated him on the speed of his journey. I wish to bring about this change. Why is it that the distance which took him eleven days, and too after the Battle of Bunker Hill, which urged him to use the speed of an express, has now been traveled by me, as a matter of pleasure, in almost as many hours? It is owing to the intellect of your citizens, who have opened the avenues of commerce to the Western World, and I poured into your lap her rich treasures. You have stretched your Bearskin Arms to the Capital of my own State and laid her under contribution. You have also stretched to the Capital of the Canadian, and laid her under contribution.

These evidences of civilization and intelligence which all Boston gives, convince me, and I cannot doubt that if the citizens of Boston greet me as I have been greeted ever since I crossed the line of your State, that the constitution which it received at the hands of Washington this day will be maintained at all hazards and at every sacrifice. (Loud, long continued and enthusiastic cheering.) I am not only in the intelligence of your citizens, and the moral power, but I see in the troops before me the physical force to accomplish this purpose. Boston may be proud of a militia which makes a display like this. (Cheers.) It is my duty, remains for me to repeat my profound thanks for the kind and flattering reception you have extended to me and my associates.

**THE PROCESSION AND WELCOME.**  
The procession, civil and military, was then formed, and proceeded to the Revue House, where the President and Cabinet were received by the Governor. From thence, Mr. Webster accompanying them, they proceeded to the State House, where the ceremony of a public reception was going through. The hall was crowded to overflowing. Among those present were the naval and military officers, and a large number of distinguished gentlemen from Canada, who were invited to the jubilee. Mr. Fillmore sat on a chair in front, facing the audience, and the Cabinet were on his left hand, the State and city authorities being on the right.

As soon as silence was attained, Gov. Boutwell arose and addressed Mr. Fillmore in substantially the following words:

**GOV. BOUTWELL'S SPEECH.**  
In accordance with the unanimous vote of the Legislature, and in the name of the people of Massachusetts, we tender you a cordial and generous welcome to this State, and to the hospitality of this Commonwealth, and equally to these gentlemen, entering the Chamber to the citizens of other States, who are connected with you in the administration of the Government, we would tender a most cordial welcome. Nor will we, on this occasion, forget him whom Massachusetts has, for a long period of her constitutional history delighted to honor. (Vociferous cheering.) The words of welcome are from my lips, but the sentiment is in the hearts of the people. (Mass applause.) We invite you to a more intimate acquaintance with the people of Massachusetts—to examine their mechanical and manufacturing skill and success; to take a near view of her commercial and agricultural power and resources. We shall gladly open to you on this occasion, our institutions of diverse kinds for the reformation of the guilty. Our asylums, for innocence, as well as those for the deaf and dumb. We shall gladly open to your inspection our schools, academies and colleges, established for the benefit of this State, and for the education of all our people. On this occasion we shall likewise take pleasure in directing your attention to our system of railroads, whose net-work has been spread over Massachusetts and New England within the last fifty years, and we trust that you will be able to see in this system, not only the evidence of the vast accumulation of wealth, but of the future glory and prosperity of the Commonwealth. Nor will we seek to conceal from you the present condition of the dark side of the picture for the present and vicious are still among us. We desire, most particularly, to assure you, that Massachusetts is true to the Constitution and the Union; that in the future—as I hope I may say she has been in the past—she will know no North, no South, no East, no West; only the Republic, one and indivisible. And for yourself, sir, allow me to hope that your public services may be agreeable to yourself and beneficial to the country, and that, in the days of your retirement, you may enjoy the usual results of a virtuous public and private career. In the name of the people of this Commonwealth, I again bid you welcome to Massachusetts.

**THE PRESIDENT'S SPEECH.**  
Mr. Fillmore responded in the following words:

Governor of Massachusetts—under no circumstances could I have received such a welcome as this, through the Executive head of this great State, without the deepest emotions of gratitude. From the moment that I crossed the line of this great State, it has been one scene of welcome. You have said that your institutions of every kind are open to be inspected by myself and those associated with me; it is gratifying to be permitted to look into the institutions of this State, which is perhaps the most flourishing in the Union. You have said, sir, that your State is prepared to sustain the Constitution and the Union. Sir, as I passed through this city, I saw your streets lined for miles with multitudes of people; to witness the extreme order that prevailed, I could never for a moment conceive that this community could be brought, under any circumstances to submit to treason against the United States. (Cheers and applause.) Sir, it is my duty, and I sincerely hope it has been a painful one, to execute the laws of this Union against those who did not approve of them. This must be the case with all who occupy the position I now do, but I see manifest in this community evidence that as far as this city and State are concerned, this duty will hereafter be performed with ease and satisfaction. Sir, I congratulate you on the proud eminence this State occupies in the great work of internal improvements. You have spread your railroads, and invited the commerce of the West and North, and you now are pouring rich tributes into the lap of this great State. May you, and those associated with you long enjoy these blessings. You have taught your sister State that, although you do not possess the power of inviting commerce by canals, yet there is another mode of stretching forth your Bearskin arms to the farthest part of the land, and bringing her riches into your State. Sir, it does not become me to express gratitude for the reception of those associated with me. They are more capable of doing it for themselves than I am (waving his hand towards Mr. Webster.) Permit me, however, to say that I receive the testimony of the inhabitants of Boston and Massachusetts not as a personal respect for myself

but as an evidence of their duty to the Constitution and our glorious Union, and their determination to sustain both.

Mr. Fillmore again thanked the Governor for his kind reception and sat down.

Then, Daniel Webster was then called upon and spoke as follows:

**MR. WEBSTER'S SPEECH.**

"May it please your Excellency: This occasion is not mine—its honors and its duties are not due to or from me. The State—the great State—the old State—the old patriotic Bunker Hill and Faneuil Hall State of Massachusetts, has invited the President of the United States within her borders. To your honored person and to your honored office, may it please your Excellency, this visit is paid. Sir, I am a good deal touched with the kind, the true and the reception which you have given us. As I have said, sir, the occasion belongs to the president, and to those of his Cabinet who are strangers. Thank God! I am no stranger here! (Applause.) I am of Massachusetts. (Hear, hear.) Bone of her bone and flesh of her flesh (cheers), and I would rather rejoice in taking a part with you, may it please your Excellency, as the Governor of the State, and my fellow-citizens who surround you, in paying honor to the President of the United States. (Cheers.) than in acting any part, or in demanding any part towards myself. And may it please your Excellency, I wish, in the first place, to say that, from the bottom of my heart, I wish entire success to your administration of the great affairs of this State. In whatever hands these affairs fall if they are fairly and impartially administered, they shall have my hand in their support. (Sensation.) In the next place, I may say, that I devoutly wish the whole interests of the Commonwealth may prosper. Our interests are varied—they are complex. We have a million of people living on a very small surface—on a sterile soil, and beneath an inclement sky, and yet we are full of happiness, and all, as we say in the country, 'well to do in the world, and enjoying neighborly fare.' (Cheers.) Now that must be owing to wise legislation. It must be owing to great prudence and economy among the people. It must be owing to a system of education. It must be owing to something that is not in the earth, or in the sky, but in the soul and heart of man, and woman, and child. (Cheers.) And these, I hope, will prosper. I hope, too, that every concern of this great Commonwealth may prosper under your administration and those of your successors; and above all a sentiment I can never repress and hardly postpone: my ardent prayer is, that this whole country, bound together by interest of affinity, of association, may continue to be bound forever—until that thing shall happen, which I know will never happen under God's blessing—until the constitution of the country shall prove a curse to it. (Prolonged applause.) Never, never! Why, what is it that supports these interests? What is it? Here is a mass of commerce—who protects it? Its vast interests in manufactures—who protects it? Here is a ceaseless trade running from Newburyport round to California—who protects it? What laws—what government? In short, wherever we turn our eyes we see that this State is not an agricultural State, but a commercial one—a manufacturing State, a State mixed up with all the interests of society—and beyond all these visible and demonstrable interests—and a vast many Yankee notions besides. We live under the laws of the General Government, and should perish if those laws were abrogated. (Applause.) Sir, you have alluded to the period in which I have passed some part of my life in the administration of the affairs of the country. The years of human life wear away. Sir, I shall perform such services for no such other length of time, but with every increasing year and day and hour the more I contemplate the history of this country, the great destiny of this country—the more I see of it, and I contemplate it, as stretching from sea to sea, and from the rivers to the ends of the earth. The more I see exhibiting the American genius at home and abroad—the more I see what exhibitions of skill have astonished Europe in this one summer, (sensation) the more I am surprised and gratified. Why, sir, the bitterest of the ablest, the most able American press in the world, the most able American press in all Europe within a fortnight has stated that, in everything valuable, in everything that is for human improvement, the United States go so far ahead of everybody else, as to leave no body else in sight—it is like the position of Jove among the gods: Jove is first, and there is no second. And in another paper influential in the councils of Great Britain, the editor says 'he might almost have said, and the time now is when America shall command the ocean and both oceans and all oceans.' This results partly from the untiring industry of the people, and partly from those great events which have given us the ocean of one world on one side, and the ocean of the other world on the other. They appear to have filled the minds of the people with astonishment; and it brought to my mind a story told of a gentleman not now living—it was related to Mr. John Lowell. About 30 years ago, returning to Europe after the peace of 1815, the gentleman to whom I have referred was spoken to by some one of the great personages of Europe, who, alluding to the naval power of the United States, said that he hoped the European powers would now be permitted to traverse the oceans quietly—and the response was, 'Yes, with our leave.' (Applause.)

**MR. STEWART'S SPEECH.**

The following is Mr. Stewart's Speech: The very complimentary terms on which you have been pleased to allude to my friend on my left, and myself, seems to demand a word of response and thanks. I tender to you, sir, my most cordial acknowledgments for the welcome you have given us. This, sir, is the first time that my foot has ever rested on the soil of New England, but I trust, sir, it will not be the last. (Applause.) I have seen many things to admire, and which have afforded me instruction. I have seen the net work of railroads to which you have alluded, which are now penetrating to the remotest part of our country. I have seen to-day, sir, as I traversed your territory, the busy yeomanry of this country, and here, sir, permit me to say, that in all my travels throughout this broad confederacy, I have never yet seen the same evidences of intelligence, prosperity, of industry, and of everything that renders the condition of man delightful in this life. (Applause.) I have seen, sir, bands of children, who have seemed to me to line the way for miles, and who had come from your glorious Common Schools to tender their welcome to the President of the United States. I felt, sir, that it was well that they should be there. I felt that they would learn the lessons of natural patriotism, and have them deeply implanted in their hearts.

(Renewed cheers.) I felt that the very fact that they looked upon, not the Chief Magistrate of Massachusetts, but upon the Chief Magistrate of this broad Confederacy, would teach them to raise their eyes above the horizon of Massachusetts, and to take in the interest, and the honor, and the glory of this great Republic. (Cheers.) Sir, my friend said to me here today, that this was not a day devoted to him, that it was devoted to strangers. Sir, if he intended to allude to me as a stranger, I deny the application of the term. (Applause.) Sir, it is true I never before stood upon the soil of Massachusetts; but, sir, can Massachusetts be a stranger to Virginia? (Enthusiastic applause.) No, sir, I feel that as a Virginian, as a son of that old glorious Commonwealth which stood side by side with Massachusetts in the darkest hour of the Revolution, I am no stranger within her borders. (Loud cheers.) When I saw these evidences of prosperity, and of your advancement in everything that promotes national happiness, I felt not one sentiment of envy. No, sir, I felt, that while all these things belong to Massachusetts, they belonged, also, to the Union; they belonged, also, to me. (Sensation.) Sir, I shall go back to Virginia, as I said before, instructed. I shall be able to teach my venerated old mother some few lessons of the modern mode of growing into prosperity. I trust, sir, that the few hours I have spent here have not been uselessly spent. But I must acknowledge that I did feel something like humiliation when I contrasted the condition of your own Commonwealth with that of Massachusetts. Sir, she has a climate superior to yours. She has a population, age, many of their traits your equals, (applause), but she has not understood the true lessons of practical economy. You have taught her a lesson. I will be the bearer of it to her, when I return to my home. (Cheers.) But while I acknowledge our inferiority to you, whole State in many things, there are others in which I feel she is your equal. If you have your Bunker Hill, we have our Yorktown. (Loud applause.) If you have your Adams, we have our Jefferson and our Madison. (Enthusiastic applause.) If you have your Daniel Webster, (cries of applause), we have had our Patrick Henry. (Stirring applause.) And higher than all, we have our own and your Washington! (Irrepressible enthusiasm.) Sir, there is one more thing in which I will not yield the palm even to Massachusetts. Sir, in loyalty—in true devotion to the Constitution and the Union, you may rely on it, that Virginia has no superiors. (Hear, hear.) She will stand by them to the last hour of her existence. She will neither repudiate the guarantees of the Constitution, nor will she do ought to weaken the bonds of our glorious confederacy. Pardon me, sir, for having detained you so long, and accept the sincere expression of my thanks."

**MR. CONRAD'S SPEECH.**

Mr. Conrad, Secretary of War, spoke as follows:

Mr. Governor, although the remarks of my friends and fellow-laborers who have just addressed you, might seem to render it superfluous, I cannot, nevertheless resist the temptation to offer also the feeble expression of my acknowledgments for the cordial greeting which I have received from you, and from the citizens of the State of which you are the organ, from the moment that we entered its border. I must assure your Excellency that I have not the vanity to impute this warm and friendly almost say, this enthusiastic greeting to your hands, to any personal merits of my own, associated as I am in the Cabinet with men far abler and far older than myself, having at its head your illustrious fellow-citizen, (turning towards Daniel Webster)—a man who combines the logic of Aristotle with the eloquence of Tully—I feel that while I am ready to take my full share of all the responsibility that may attach to the station which I have the honor to occupy, I can claim but a very small portion of any merit that belongs to it.

But, sir, I view the manifestations as simply demonstrations for the office which I have the honor to hold. Viewed in that light—viewed as an indication of the attachment of the people of this great Commonwealth to the Union, and to the country, I assure you most sincerely that they were far more gratifying to me, than viewed as manifestations of any regard to myself. However gratifying that may have been, Mr. Governor, my friend who has thus addressed you, disclaimed for himself the title of a stranger. I think I may with equal right disclaim that title. (Applause.) I have not, it is true, the honor of coming from a State which, like Virginia, has been a partner in the perils and dangers of our revolution; but, sir, I come from a State that numbers among her best and most virtuous, and enlightened citizens, many who came from both of these States. I think, sir, that a citizen of New Orleans may well claim some acquaintance with the citizens of Boston, connected, as they were, by the ties of common kindred, but by the social intercourse and commercial relations that bind us daily more and more together. I cannot feel, when I tread the soil of Boston, that I am on the soil of a foreign land. Neither is this my visit to your city, or to your State. I have heretofore, on one or two occasions, as a private individual, enjoyed the hospitalities of her citizens, and I assure you that every visit that I make to your State, to her beautiful capital, is a source of pure pleasure and satisfaction. At every new visit that I make to both, I perceive new evidences of that industry, that enterprise, that public spirit, and that philanthropy which may be said to be her peculiar characteristics. I see, also, new indications of continued and increasing prosperity. I need not say to the citizens of Massachusetts, and above all, Mr. Governor, I need not say to you, and to the enlightened audience which I now have the honor to address, how much of this prosperity is due to the preservation of the Union which the Commonwealth of Massachusetts has contributed so powerfully to establish, and which I am sure she will also, at all times, be ready powerfully to assist, to preserve, and maintain. (Applause.) All that I can now do, Mr. Governor, is to express, as I do, the sincere wish that this prosperity may continue as long as the Union continues, and that both may be perpetual.

The President then reviewed the troops on Boston Common. This evening he dined with the Cabinet, including Mr. Webster, at the Revue House, but, as the Corporation of the city thought proper to exclude the press, no report of the sayings and doings at the dinner can be given.

A general review of a division of the Massachusetts State military, under Major General Edmunds, took place on Boston Common. The troops consisted of the First Boston Brigade, one regiment of infantry, and one of Artillery, under Brig. Gen. Andrews, and a brigade of country troops under Brig. Gen. Wilson, consisting of two regiments of Infantry and a battalion of Rifles. The review was witnessed by the

President, the officers of Her Majesty's troops in Canada, Governor Boutwell, and many others. The President and suite, and the distinguished guests, will go on an excursion to-morrow, through the islands of the bay, in several steamers.

Fireworks of the most beautiful description were let off to-night from the Tremont House, the Revue and other hotels, and in front of these establishments are splendid gas stars, which illuminate the whole street.

The English officers here were amazed at the evolutions of our citizen soldiers. In fact, all from Canada are bewildered, so different do they find Yankee land and Yankees from what they expected.

## JOURNAL AND UNION.

Hannibal, Mo., October 2, 1851.

### JOURNAL AND UNION.

OFFICE ON BIRD STREET, BETWEEN FIRST AND MAIN.

#### TERMS OF THE JOURNAL AND UNION.

IN ADVANCE, . . . \$1 00

If not paid within 6 Months, \$1 50

If not paid within 12 Months, \$2 00

#### RATES OF ADVERTISING.

The following are the rates of Advertising in the Hannibal papers:

Advertisements: One square, of 12 lines or less, one insertion, one dollar; each subsequent insertion 20 cents. Cards not exceeding six lines, per year, \$5. One square per year, without alteration, \$10; one fourth of a column, \$15; half a column, \$20; a whole column, \$30.

All notices, except marriages and deaths, will be charged as advertisements.

#### Agents for the Journal and Union.

St. Louis Agent.

Louis F. Payson, No. 127, N. Fourth st. St. Louis, Mo., is our authorized Agent to obtain Advertisements and Subscriptions, collect Accounts, &c.

W. E. Storer, Memphis, Scotland, &c., Mo. Wm. N. Penn and W. M. Twyman, of Paris, Mo. R. H. Buchanan and John A. Quarles, of Florida. Thomas E. Thompson, of Palmyra. Wm. O. Young, of New London. J. L. Canterbury, of Mexico. Mr. Blakey, of Clinton. Postmasters are requested to allow us to add them to the list.

The above named gentlemen are authorized to give receipts for money due this Office.

#### CANDIDATES.

WE are authorized to announce D. F. JACKSON as a candidate for Sheriff, at the ensuing election.

WE are authorized to announce B. M. HAWKINS as a candidate for the office of City Marshal, at the approaching election.

WE are authorized to announce the name of A. CURTIS as a candidate for the office of City Marshal, at the approaching election.

HANNIBAL, SEPT. 16th, 1851.

To the Editor of the Union.

IF JOSEPH DUBUDDING will consent to be a candidate a second time for the office of City Marshal he will receive very gratifying evidence of the esteem his past services have won from

MANY VOTERS.

WE are authorized to announce R. J. BRADLEY as a candidate for Sheriff of Marion county at the ensuing August election.

WE are authorized to announce L. L. HOLT as a candidate for the office of Recorder at the ensuing election.

WE are authorized to announce WM. A. MADDOX as a candidate for Sheriff of Marion county at the ensuing election.

WE are authorized to announce G. W. CAPLINGER as a candidate for Mayor at the ensuing election.

WE are authorized to announce J. H. TRIPLETT as a candidate for Recorder at the approaching election.

HANNIBAL, Sept. 30th, 1851.

IF MR. JOHN B. LEWIS will again become a candidate for the office of Recorder at the ensuing election, he may rely on the support of

MANY VOTERS.

HANNIBAL, Sept. 30th, 1851.

IF MR. F. R. SELMES will consent to the use of his name as a candidate for the office of Mayor, he will be supported by

MANY VOTERS.

To the Voters of the City of Hannibal, Missouri.

PERLOW CITIZENS: I have been called upon through the city papers, and in person, by many of my personal friends, to permit my name to be used as a candidate for Mayor of this city at the ensuing election. I am well satisfied that the generous partiality of my friends, and not any real merits of my own, have had much influence in this solicitation. My interest is closely identified with the prosperity and ultimate destiny of Hannibal. A residence of eight years among you has given us an opportunity to be well acquainted with each other. I have endeavored, during all the time I have been here, to attend well to all the business which my duty called me to do, and if you, in your wisdom, should think proper to honor me with the office of Mayor of our young and growing city, I certainly shall do my best to attend to the duties of the office, and do all in my power for the prosperity of the city and the welfare of all her citizens.

Respectfully yours,

T. R. SELMES.

#### RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

There will be preaching on next Sabbath, by Rev. Mr. COCHRAN, at the Second Presbyterian Church at 11 o'clock, A.M.

The Rev. E. M. MURPHY, a Universalist, will preach in this city on Tuesday and Wednesday, the 7th and 8th of October.

GODEY, FOR OCTOBER, comes to us with more than his usual excellence of matter and beauty of illustration. The fashion plate is in the best style of engraving. One prominent characteristic of this periodical, which should especially secure the interest of our lady friends, is the large number of female contributors. Godey's name is a sufficient guaranty for all literary undertakings.

FARMS FOR SALE.—We refer to the advertisements of two farms, one in this county, near West Ely, the other in Ralls county.

## Resolutions of the Massachusetts Whig State Convention.

We publish these admirable resolutions on our first page. It is amazing that the Courier could have had the hardihood to denounce such resolutions as unpatriotic, non-committal patchwork!

The Massachusetts Whigs express enthusiasm for the Constitution and Union; they pledge themselves distinctly to perform every duty imposed upon them by the Constitution; that no national law should be annulled, or its execution prevented; they announce that they will "cordially" support the National Administration; they tell us that their confidence in Daniel Webster is undiminished. We ask if the endorsement of the re-union of the New York Whigs, by a convention proclaiming as their sentiments such as these, does not strengthen the position we have assumed?—though the Courier is anxious to manufacture out of this endorsement an excuse for doubting the sincerity of the Massachusetts Whigs; and from this and the general tenor of the resolutions, to draw the baseless conclusion that the Whig party in the Northern States is no friend to the Compromise, and no part of a friend!

How sharp sighted to point out imaginary blemishes in patriotic Whig resolutions! but blinder than the eyeless fish of the Mammoth Cave, and dumber than an oyster, when the Democrats of Massachusetts united with the Free-soilers, and by a foul system of bargain and corruption, elevated an agitator, and abolitionist to a seat in the Senate of the United States—a man pledged to procure, if possible, the repeal of the Fugitive Slave Law! This silent commendation of the latter, and open censure of the former, may be fealty to the Democracy, but it is disloyalty to the Union and the Compromise. It is a bitter commentary upon the excess of partisan zeal!

Perhaps what offends the Courier, in the resolutions, is the denunciation poured out by the Whigs of Massachusetts, upon the Democrats of that State, for their unallowable alliance with the Free-soilers!

NEW POLITICAL PARTY.—The Germans, or a portion of them, at least, are engaged in movements that may yet result in the formation of another Native American party. We publish on our first page, an article from the New York Tribune, showing that the Germans of that city, or part of them, are organizing a new political party, which, if we had not much confidence in the mass of our German population, we should look upon as the germ of a dangerous political class of foreign agitators; a new element of discord; a new source of danger to their adopted country. There appears to be one of similar character in St. Louis, and one in New Orleans. If the devil is ever allowed to intermeddle with politics, he is handling some political wires in these United States, just now! Boernstein, the editor of the Anzeiger des Westens, in St. Louis, is the organ of the German Free-thinkers, dare not permit his character for veracity by the assertion that he dislikes the smell of bromine! He recently conceived his seven hundred followers to an act of violence to the religious feelings of the whole community, by a military procession on the Sabbath, maintaining that it is nothing more than right that foreigners should preserve their national customs, as well as form separate political organizations. The Germans wrote to Gov. King for arms to be used on that occasion. The Governor refused permission for such a purpose, and recommended them to become "Americanized." To this Boernstein replied by publishing an insulting article, which he termed an open letter to the Governor of Missouri, in which he assures the Governor, that he is no more an American than Germans just arrived from "Faderland"; the only difference being that the ancestors of the former arrived here a few decades before the latter; that the Indians and Buffalo are the true Americans! We can hardly believe that the mass of our foreign population will be gulled by arguments so void of common sense. Because some wild man of the woods once hunted on a farm that I have paid for, cultivated and improved, I am to be told it is not mine! because nomadic tribes of Indians once roamed over the wilderness of America, we are to be told that the proud Republic of the United States no more belongs to those who made it what it is, than to the Chinese or the Germans!

But the Germans are a thinking people, characteristically honest and straightforward. We trust they will fairly reflect upon and discuss these matters, and when their eyes are opened to the true nature of the nonsensical political impracticabilities of Boernstein, we believe he will lose more adherents than he will gain.

BOSTON RAILROAD JUBILEE.—We could not refrain from furnishing our readers with the speeches delivered on this occasion, entire. In all of them we observe a noble patriotism, completely exempt from small, sectional jealousy. They rejoice in the prosperity of every part of the United States. A splendid dinner at the Revue House, formed part of the festivities.

The Jubilee continued three days, and the processions, with the incidents, speeches, decorations of private residences, flags, streamers, banners bearing welcome, and expressing the esteem and affection for the President he deserves, and sentiments of the most exalted patriotism, are all described at length in the Boston papers, and mark the occasion as one most brilliant, and honorable to Boston.

CITY HOTEL.—This popular House has passed into the hands of Mr. G. GRIMES, whose advertisement will be seen in another column. Mr. GRIMES comes highly recommended, and well prepared to add to the popularity of the City Hotel.

## PORK.

We do not hear of any contracts for Hogs having been closed. The views of feeders seem to be above those of buyers. The former are asking \$4, while the latter do not offer higher than \$3 50. The market will probably open at \$3 50 to \$4 00. Some choice lots may bring the latter figure; but the former will probably be the ruling rate for common Hogs.

As some indication of prospects abroad, we insert one or two extracts from exchanges.

WESTERN PORK TRADE.—The Lafayette, Indiana Journal, of 11th ult., contained the following article:

Prospects for Pork Packing.—We have made some inquiry in relation to the number and quality of hogs in this section, and from all that we can learn, the crop of this season will be superior to that of last, both as regards quantity, and quality. It is thought that there will be heavier quality. It is more plenty. As to prices, however, the prospect does not look as flattering as last year, especially at the principal hog killing points on the Ohio river. The prices will rule high, though, and our farmers generally may count upon fair and remunerating prices for their hogs. Some contracts have already been made at Cincinnati and Madison, at \$4 and \$4 50 delivered, but these prices may be regarded as altogether above the views of buyers, generally. Such bids may be regarded as a bluff, rather than a fair criterion as to what may be the prevailing prices.

The prospects for the manufactured article next year looks favorable. In the South and West the stocks are small, and very little of it will remain over. The supplies of Pork, both East and West, are inadequate to the demand, compared with last year, and the market augurs a good and profitable business for the ensuing season.

Preparations are making at this point for the usual extensive business in the Pork trade.

The price of pork is very uncertain; sales have been made at \$3 50, and some at \$4 gross, and the crop of hogs, north of us, is said to be large.—Clarksville (Tenn.) Chron., 20th.

FLOUR.—Mr. THOMAS JACKSON advertises Flour which can be recommended as the very best.

MISSISSIPPI RAPIDS CONVENTION.—The citizens of Missouri are invited to attend a convention to deliberate in reference to the improvement of the Rapids. The convention will meet at Burlington on the 23d of October. We are glad to see this movement. It should have been made long ago.

## Phillips's Fire Annihilator.

We may with great propriety class this among the most wonderful discoveries of the age, and it seems to combine in a remarkable degree the advantages of simplicity and security. They appear to have given perfect satisfaction, and the day may possibly be not far distant, when to be without "Phillips's Fire Annihilator" will be looked upon as inexcusable negligence. The prospects of the "Company" are flattering, and they have entered into arrangements probably sufficiently extensive to meet the wants of the community. It appears more than probable, should the invention at all meet the anticipation of its advocates, that it will produce a sensible effect upon the rates of insurance. If the Annihilator is a safety-guard why the necessity of a policy? But it is merely our intention to record our conviction rather than enter into the merits of the question at present. A company has been formed in this country for the sale of Annihilators. At the head of this company is Elisha Whittlesey, and the general manager is P. T. Barnum. We find in the New York Tribune, the circular of the company, which contains much that will interest the public.

## Circular—Phillips's United States Fire Annihilator Agency.

The undersigned respectfully announces that he is the authorized Agent for the English patent for the disposal of Phillips's Fire Annihilators in the United States. His agency will be conducted in connection with a company of operation, to be known as—Phillips's United States Fire Annihilator Company, of which Hon. Elisha Whittlesey, First Controller of the United States Treasury at Washington, is the President, and P. T. Barnum Esq., is the General Manager and Secretary.

The prices of Machines and of Charges, are as follows:

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